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BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SECTION

HISPANIC AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Concluded

CRITICAL NOTES ON SOURCES BY JOSÉ TORIBIO MEDINA

The compiler feels that he is fortunate in being able, with the author's permission, to supplement this list with the critical notes on bibliographical sources of Señor José Toribio Medina, freely translated from his *Biblioteca Hispano-Americana (1493-1810)*.

It would be a work of supererogation in addressing bibliographers and students of Hispanic American history to outline the products of Señor Medina's fine scholarship and indefatigable labor in the fields of history, literature, and bibliography. This note is added simply as a tribute of homage, respect and appreciation, personal and collective, for the compiler well knows that every student of these subjects in this country is grateful to the distinguished Chilean scholar who has placed such indispensable bibliographical tools at his command.

Señor Medina's life, as his biographer, Señor Chiappa, has happily said, is portrayed in the catalogue of his works. Although he has spent many years in distinguished public service, his dominant interests have been those of scholarship, and his chosen field of research has been the colonial period of Spanish-American history and of the introduction and development of the press in the former colonies of Spain. In this field he has created for himself a position of distinguished authority. His contributions to the bibliography of Spanish America are comprehensive in character and equipped with full bibliographical descriptions and biographical and critical annotations. This remarkable and indispensable *corpus bibliographicum* in itself constitutes a monument more lasting than bronze and gives to the author the first place among those who devote themselves to these studies.

In the first part of this list the compiler has endeavored to note all of Señor Medina's works that deal more specifically with bibliography, biography, and literary history. A general list of his writings and compilations, presumably complete up to 1906, will be found in *Noticias acerca de la vida y obras de Don José Toribio Medina* by Víctor M. Chiappa, Santiago de Chile, 1907.

If we were to limit the bibliographical review which we have undertaken to the works of this character that refer exclusively to America the task would be both simple and brief. But, as is the truth in this case, Spanish American works and authors are found mentioned more or less fully in bibliographies of general character, in the chronicles of the religious orders, in monographs on the history of printing in many cities of Spain and in catalogues of public and private libraries and dealers lists, it has seemed that we should at least mention these works since from them we have had to take something even if no more than a reference.

We should commence, then, with the general bibliographies. In this class the post of honor belongs to Nicolás Antonio in recognition of his work, *Bibliotheca Hispana*, first printed in Rome in 1672 and of which a second edition was issued in Madrid during the years 1783-1788.¹

In this work written in Latin are given notices of many American authors, considering the word American in its broadest sense. The titles of these works are given more or less abbreviated but always with exactness, and the place of publication, year, and size are added.

The author shows himself in his work to have been a scholarly man and so scrupulous in the notices he gives of works and authors that with the exception of a very few errors, the *Bibliotheca Hispana Nova* is a safe guide for the bibliographer. The Spanish edition is handsomely published and its copious indexes greatly facilitate its use, compensating for what seems to us an error of having adopted in the body of the work an arrangement by Christian instead of family names, a system long used by Spanish authors in their indexes.

Nicolás Antonio y Bernal was born in Seville, July 28, 1617. His early studies were carried on in the Colegio de Santo Tomás and in other schools of that city until 1636 when he was sent to the University of Salamanca. Here, three years later he was graduated as bachelor of laws, to which study he devoted himself under the guidance of the renowned jurist, Francisco Ramos del Manzano. In 1645, he went to Madrid to solicit the habit of the Order of Santiago, which he obtained. Here he remained until 1659, when Philip IV. sent him, now ordained as a priest, to Rome, it is thought in the capacity of procurador general

¹ The first two volumes of this edition, the *Hispana vetus*, were edited by Francisco Pérez Bayer; the second two, the *Hispana nova*, including authors who flourished since 1500, were edited by T. A. Sánchez, J. A. Pellicer, and R. C. Casalbón.—Cf. List, nos. 6-7.

of the kingdom. He lived in Rome until 1678 when he was recalled to Madrid to serve on the Consejo de Cruzada. This function he performed until his death which took place in 1684.

More comprehensive than Antonio's work, since according to the title at least, it embraces all the cities of the world, is that published in 1713 in two volumes by Rafael Savonarola under the pseudonym of Alfonso Lasor a Varea. This we have occasionally cited but it has but little value for the Americanist.

As a bibliographical monument, the *Biblioteca Lusitana* of Diego Barbosa Machado is, of course, infinitely superior and although, as may be inferred, it relates almost exclusively to Portuguese works, it treats when occasion offers of authors of interest to America.

The first volume of this work, really notable for its bio-bibliographical researches and printed with typographical elegance, was published in Lisbon in 1741 and was dedicated by the author to King John V. Despite this fact and for reasons not easy to explain the second volume was dedicated to the Bishop of Porto. This incongruity was brought to the author's attention and he afterwards had the title page and dedication removed for which reason copies of the original edition are to-day rare. The third volume is very rare. It is said that, irritated because it did not sell and because of the criticisms levelled at it, the author destroyed all the copies that remained in his possession. The fourth was published in 1759.

The Abbot Barbosa, says Silva, was a zealous and enthusiastic bibliophile—a necessary result of his studies. At the cost of many sacrifices and expenditures he was able to collect a select and extensive library which he offered King Joseph to replace the royal library destroyed by the earthquake of Lisbon in 1755. This was transferred to Brazil when King John VI. withdrew to that country and forms today a most important part of the National Library of Rio de Janeiro.

Barbosa Machado was born in Lisbon, May 31, 1682, the son of Captain Juan Barbosa Machado and Catalina Machado. He was abbot of the parochial church of San Adriano de Sever in Porto and one of the first forty academicians of the Royal Academy of History of Portugal. He died August 9, 1772.

Turning again to Spain, we must skip many years before finding a general bibliography. This delay, however, has a certain compensation in the character of the work which is presented—we refer to the *Ensayo de una biblioteca española de libros raros y curiosos*, the first volume of which was published in Madrid in 1863. It is so generally

known that comment here seems unnecessary. This magnificent monument of Spanish bibliography, compiled by Remón Zarco del Valle and José Sancho Rayón on the basis of the notices of the learned and diligent investigator, Bartolomé José Gallardo, contains many titles of interest to the Americanist, the more interesting in that some are of extraordinary rarity and all are described by a master hand with all the details that the most exigent curiosity could demand.

But it will be easily understood that these general bibliographies, whatever be their merit, interest the student of American bibliography but indirectly in comparison with those wholly devoted to works dealing with the New World. And it is unfortunate that of these there have been so few even including works that treat but incidentally of this subject.

We have pointed out that the predecessor of León Pinelo in the office of historian of the Indias was Gil González Dávila, who, in his *Teatro eclesiástico de las Indias* had occasion to mention, though without bibliographical details, works written and published by the bishops whose biographies he was writing. It is unnecessary to say that from the point of view of the subject in hand his work hardly deserves mention.

Neither these bare citations nor those found in some chronicles relating to American authors of the different religious orders, of which we shall speak later, can be compared with the *Eptome* of León Pinelo—indeed taken together they are scarcely worth even a single title of that work which, notwithstanding all of its defects and despite the passing years continues to be a capital reference work for the bibliography of America.

It was left to a man of equal application to undertake the task of augmenting the bibliographical catalogue of the authors of the Indias. This was Andrés González de Barcía Carballido y Zúñiga, born in Madrid about 1673, the time when Nicolás Antonio was publishing in Rome his great *Bibliotheca Hispana*. Little is known of the life of this worthy *littérateur* and bibliographer, the result in part of the refusal of his descendants to furnish the author of his biography, Alvarez Baena, necessary information.²

González de Barcía was an indefatigable worker. He undertook to collect as many books and papers, printed and manuscript, relating to the Indias as possible, of which he published some of no inconsider-

² Alvarez Baena Hijos de Madrid, v. 1. p. 107.

able value. Becoming engaged in a new edition of the *Hechos de los Castellanos* of Antonio de Herrera he proposed to make as complete as possible the list of "authors printed and manuscript who have written concerning affairs of the West Indies" which appeared in the original edition. For the realization of this object, he undertook to discover the location of the complete work of León Pinelo, of which the *Epítome* was an extract. In this his efforts proved fruitless and in substitution he had to have recourse to his own valuable and comprehensive collection of American books, the result of years of effort. His basis in his task was always the work of his predecessor which he completed by adding the titles of works published or written since the appearance of the *Epítome* which he had before him, or which he took from compilations, Spanish and foreign, published up to that time. This was the origin of the *Biblioteca Oriental y Occidental* published in 1737.

We shall quote here the judgment of a notable bibliographer, which, unfortunately, is wholly exact: "Many of the errors which mar the utility of subsequent works can be traced to Barcía", says Harris. ³

As the latter took León Pineolo as a model for his work, so he in turn served as a model for Antonio de Alcedo, author of the notable *Diccionario histórico geográfico de las Indias Occidentales*, in compiling in 1807 his *Biblioteca americana; catálogo de los autores que han escrito de la América en diferentes idiomas y noticias de su vida y patria, años en que vivieron y obras que escribieron*, cited for the first time by Rich in his *Bibliotheca Americana nova*. The work consists of VI-1028 leaves in manuscript. . . . ³

But whatever be the merits and defects of the work, the fact that it has never been published has caused no advance in bibliographical studies relating to America.

The *Biblioteca Mexicana* of Juan José de Eguíara y Eguren had a happier fate than the preceding work although not so happy as might have been desired. The first volume, embracing the letters A to C was published in Mexico in 1755. The manuscript extended to the letter J but the death of the author which occurred in 1753 prevented the completion of the work which was to contain bio-bibliographical notices of all authors born in New Spain (Mexico). Although in scope it did not include material relating to America in general, and although the fact of its being written in Latin (including titles of works) and

³ Now in the John Carter Brown Library.

with a certain defective critical spirit on the part of the author, which led him to immerse himself in lengthy dissertations, caused it to lose in large part the merit to which, conceived on a better plan, it could have aspired; nevertheless the notices collected therein make it in some respects superior to the work which, with the same objective, José Marino Beristain de Sousa accomplished in his *Biblioteca hispano-americana septentrional*.⁴ The author, who had spent twenty years in the compilation of this work, did not live to see it published.

The vast store of information it contains has not been surpassed by later bibliographers,⁵ and despite its faults, the most serious of which we must agree with García Icazbalceta in considering the liberty taken in changing, abbreviating, and reconstructing titles to such a degree that some are unrecognizable, the work remains indispensable to the American bibliographer. In the course of our work we have had to refer to it more than to any other work of its kind.

The *Bibliothèque Américaine* of Henry Ternaux-Compans, published in Paris, 1837, is a work of more general character and specifically devoted to the bibliography of America. But its sole merit is that of having arranged in chronological order the books in this field published in all languages up to 1700. In the Spanish material the author was able to use his own collection of books and, for not a few titles, Pinelo-Barcía, but with so little care that sometimes the same work is cited with two or three different dates.

Titles to the number of 1153 are given in abbreviated form and are accompanied by a French translation and an occasional note of slight value. This bibliography was thus replete with errors and it has been a rich source for the transmission of these to many bibliographers who have followed it.

We now come to the true founder of modern American bibliography. We refer, as will have been divined, to Henry Harrisse, and to his work *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*, the first volume of which

⁴ The first edition was published in Mexico, 1816-1821. The fourth volume containing the anonyms which the author left in manuscript and some additions by others was published by Señor Medina in 1897 in a form similar to the edition of Amecameca of 1883. A biography of the author was included in this volume.

⁵ García Icazbalceta himself in his incomparable *Bibliografía Mexicana del siglo XVI* was unable to see some of the works mentioned by Beristain and Vicente de P. Andrade in his *Ensayo bibliográfico del siglo XVII* found himself under the necessity of simply mentioning many which the former apparently saw.

was published in 1866 with such typographical opulence in the facsimiles of the books it describes and in other external aspects that it marked an unimagined progress in works of this character. But even with this its appearance hardly corresponded to the careful work, the wealth of descriptions, the profundity of research, and the knowledge that the author prodigally furnishes on each page.

This first volume was followed in 1877 by another containing *Additions* to the titles previously described, the two volumes containing 304 plus 186 titles of works relative, or containing references, to America printed in any country and language from 1493 to 1551.

Despite the intensive investigation and the exceptional opportunities the author enjoyed in securing material for his work, he was not able to include in it all that had been written on the subject—a matter, of course, easily explained—nor did he fail to fall into some errors.

Of him Mr. Growell has said:

Henry Harrisse's name is connected with one of the most erudite bibliographies ever published; indeed, according to Nicolas Trübner, Harrisse's *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima* is a "work unrivalled in its extent, accuracy, and comprehensiveness." This is the more remarkable because Harrisse had no bibliographic training, and because the work in question was his first attempt in this field. Before undertaking the work on the *Bibliotheca Americana*, he had devoted himself exclusively to art, criticism, and the history of philosophy, translating into English and annotating all the metaphysical works of Descartes. Being unable to find a publisher in America for that class of books, he turned his attention to other subjects. At this time—about 1864-65—he made the acquaintance of Samuel Latham Mitchell Barlow, the generous collector to whose munificence bibliographical science is indebted for this splendid publication. Mr. Barlow shortly before had bought the library of Colonel Aspinwall that was destroyed in the fire which consumed the premises of Bangs, Merwin & Company, 696 Broadway, where the books were temporarily stored. Fortunately, Mr. Barlow, a few days before this disaster, had removed to his house a number of the rarest treasures in the collection. Harrisse was tempted, by the aid of Mr. Barlow's rich mine of invaluable works, to write a history of the beginning, the decline, and the fall of the Spanish Empire in the New World. In making his selections among the many works, Harrisse naturally made a preliminary work of bibliography, and he began with Columbus. These notes were published in two instalments in the *New York Commercial Advertiser* under the title *Columbus in a Nutshell*. Mr. Barlow, finding that these notes were eagerly demanded . . . proposed that they be reprinted with some important additions. . . . These studies were included in the following volume: *Notes on Columbus*. New York, 1866. (v, 2-227 p., 13 photographs.) . . .

These researches inspired Harrisse to prepare a study of all the authentic facts relating to the discovery, the conquest, and the history of America down to the middle of the 16th century. The bibliographical data collected in the

course of these investigations became the nucleus of the *Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima*. . . .

Harris was born in Paris in 1830. When quite young he came to the United States to join his family, and went south, where he taught modern languages to support himself while he was studying law. He received the degree of A. M. from the South Carolina College, read Blackstone with the Hon. W. W. Boyce, and prepared himself for the bar in the Law Department of the North Carolina University. The Hon. Stephen A. Douglas induced him to settle in Chicago; but after a few years of unrequited efforts as a lawyer, he removed to New York and entered the office of the late N. Dane Elingwood. . . . Thirty years ago he made Paris his home. Being discouraged at the treatment which his works, all written solely to promote a documentary and initial knowledge of the history of our country, received at the hands of the American public, Harris gave up *Americana*. At Mr. Barlow's request he returned to American subjects, toiling henceforth and unremittingly and gratuitously, as usual, at the task of clearing up obscurities that rest upon the period of American discovery, which includes the voyages of Columbus, Vespucci, the Cabots, and Cortereal. . . . "

A separate edition of 125 copies was issued of those pages of Harris's work which relate to the books printed in America from 1540 to 1600. The Spanish bibliographer Zarce del Valle and Sancho Rayón made a free translation of these pages adding notes, descriptions, and comments of their own and published it in Madrid, 1872, in a handsome volume of 59 pages with 3 leaves of facsimiles. This, due to the small edition, is now extremely rare.

During the years 1868 to 1892 there has been published in New York *A Dictionary of books relating to America from its discovery to the present time*, by Joseph Sabin. This reached the letter S, when the work was interrupted. In truth, few titles available for Spanish-American bibliography are found in it and these are transcribed usually from dealers' catalogues and without the indispensable bibliographical notices. It does not, therefore, in any degree correspond to what one interested in this subject might expect from its title.

On the other hand, in the *Historia de la literatura de Nueva Granada*, of José María Vergara, Bogotá, 1867, a book of modest appearance but written with true critical spirit and no little scholarship, are found many data and references on Spanish-American books and authors not available elsewhere.

American languages have received special attention from bibliographers. We shall not discuss the work of Lorenzo Hervás, published in the dawn of the 19th century, the *Mithridates* of Adelung, the *Index alphabeticus* of Juan Severino Vater, the *Monographie* of Squier, the *Apuntes* of García Icazbalceta, nor many other works containing more

or less extensive lists of writers in the native languages of America, in order to comment more fully on the work of Hermann E. Ludewig, of whom Harris has written a comprehensive biography. It is entitled *The Literature of American aboriginal languages*, London, 1868, "with additions and corrections by Professor Wm. W. Turner", and forms a valuable compend of the subject with references to authors who have incidentally worked in this field. Of course, it is not free from errors and omissions.

The value of the book, in its relation to Spanish bibliography, has, however, disappeared almost wholly with the publication of the *Bibliografía española de lenguas indígenas de América*, by the Conde de Viñaza, Madrid, 1892. This, also, is not exempt from omissions but it is much superior to its predecessor in details and in the number of works described. "In it", says the author,

"we have collected all the grammars, vocabularies, lists of words and phrases, catechisms of Christian doctrine, and manuals for the administration of the Sacraments, sermons, pietistic books and all kinds of works, printed or manuscript, relating to the indigenous languages of America that have been written by Spaniards, Portuguese or citizens of Latin America from the 16th century to the present day. We have called the work, *Bibliografía española* because the literature of those peoples who speak the language of Cervantes and Camoens will always be called Spanish as well as because Portugal and Latin America lived for a long space of time under the crown of our rulers, in the most glorious period of our history.

"There are included also some works written in our classical age by missionaries who, although born in Italy, Germany, or Flanders, passed the greater part of their lives among Spaniards, were Spaniards in truth, and acquired a greater facility and elegance in the use of Castilian than in their own."⁶

On the occasion of the fourth centennial of the discovery of America the Academy of History commissioned certain of its members to prepare a *Bibliografía Colombina*, that is to say, of the printed and manuscript documents, works of art, etc., that in some manner refer to the

⁶ The Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., possesses a Bibliography of South-Central America, including Mexico, in manuscript, prepared by Dr. Rudolph R. Schuller. This contains some 7,000 titles, embracing history, geography, ethnology, linguistics, technology, etc. The entries are on sheets in the form and of the bibliographic fullness used by the same compiler in his *Vocabulario araucano de 1642-1643*, Santiago de Chile, 1907. Cf. Report of the Librarian of Congress, 1913, p. 34. In this connection should be mentioned José A. Rodríguez García's *Bibliografía gramática y lexicografía castellanas*, Habana, 1903-13, 2 v. in folio, an important contribution by a Cuban scholar to the bibliography of the Spanish language.—TRANSLATOR.

discoverer of the New World, and there appeared in due time a quarto volume of about 700 pages. This comprehensive compilation, useful to the investigator on account of some of the material it contains, is exceedingly weak from every point of view in the real bibliographical part. This has justly brought upon it severe criticism both in Spain and abroad.

The catalogues of libraries, societies, and even of bookdealers, while of more modest appearance than bibliographies, are in some cases of greater practical value inasmuch as they contain titles of books whose existence is not affirmed by mere references.

No one, for instance, can overestimate the value to American bibliography possessed by the *Catálogo de la Biblioteca de Salvá*, prepared by Pedro Salvá y Mallén and published in Valencia in two bulky quarto volumes in 1872, with facsimiles, portraits, printers' devices, etc. In this work, without considering the numerous titles of interest, for some reason or other to the Americanist, there is an entire section devoted to books concerning the Indias described with a wealth of details and references to the various editions, all done with a commendable critical spirit.⁷

The catalogue of the Huth Library, London, 1880, in 5 volumes quarto, beautifully printed, also contains some titles worthy of the consideration of the American bibliographer.

Of the United States, where there are at least four important private collections of American books, we are acquainted with the *Catalogue of books relating to North and South America of John Carter Brown*, with notes by John Russell Bartlett published in 1866, which, in the opinion of a competent judge, "cannot fail to awaken the admiration of students and the envy of collectors".⁸

The publication in Seville of the *Catálogo de los libros impresos de la Biblioteca Colombina* was begun in 1888 with bibliographical notes by Simón de la Rosa y López, but with the issue in 1891 of the second volume, the publication was suspended. This is most regrettable for

⁷ This notable library, acquired by Ricardo de Heredia, Count of Benahavis, was sold in Paris at public auction in 1891, with other books that formed the *Catalogue de la Bibliothèque*, 4 v., of that nobleman.

⁸ Cf. HARRISSE, *Bibl. Amer. Vetust.*, note on p. xxx.

The Lenox collection, now a part of the New York Public Library, should be mentioned in this connection, and also the Church collection, the catalogue of which, prepared by George Watson Cole, with a magnificent bio-bibliographical equipment, was published in New York, 1907, in 5 volumes (List, no. 38).
TRANSLATOR.

although HARRISSE⁹ has described the past and present of that famous collection, it was necessary for us to know once for all what it contained. This, as was to be expected from the period of its collection, involves little of interest to the student of Americana.¹⁰ Gabriel René Moreno published his *Biblioteca Boliviana* in Santiago de Chile, 1879, and more recently his *Biblioteca Peruana*, 1896, in which he has listed all the books on Peru found in the Library and in the National Institute. These are bibliographies in the true sense of the word, in which the learned Bolivian has described *de visu* all the titles catalogued, including occasionally pertinent observations in the style that is peculiar to him.

Recently the *Catálogo de la Biblioteca Museo de Ultramar* (Madrid, 1900) has been brought out, containing accurate transcriptions of many titles of American books, but it lacks, most regrettably, even the most essential bibliographical data.

Among dealers' catalogues should be noted those of Obadiah Rich, especially his *Bibliotheca Americana Nova*, London, 1835-1846, 2 v., which lists books relating to America printed between 1700 and 1844 in various languages; the *Bibliothèque Américaine redigé par Paul Trömel*, published by Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1861, which gives a detailed description of books relating to the New World issued up to 1700; and the *Bibliotheca Americana* which its author, Henry Stevens, called *Historical Nuggets*, published in London in 1861, and in which the most of the works are described with abundant details.

But of all the catalogues issued for the sale of American books, without doubt the best, on account of the number of titles contained as well as for the minute details and the biographical data regarding the authors, is that issued by Charles Leclerc, Paris, 1878.¹¹

We have now to mention, even though but briefly, the Spanish bibliographies of special subjects and those of the provinces and cities of the Peninsula, which, although of little immediate interest to the Americanist, should be consulted, sometimes very profitably. We regret that limitations of space prevent a more exhaustive description of works and authors of which Spain may justly feel proud.

With respect to the special bibliographies, the first place must without doubt be conceded to the work of the Franciscan priest, Pedro de Alva y Astorga, entitled *Militia Immaculatæ Conceptionis Virginis*

⁹ *Grandeur et décadence de la Colombine*. Paris, 1885.

¹⁰ Since Señor Medina wrote the above, the publication has been resumed, 5 volumes having been published. Cf. List, no. 43.—TRANSLATOR.

¹¹ Cf. List, nos. 86-87.

Mariæ, printed in Louvain in 1663. In this work, which reveals immense work, Alva y Astorga has mentioned more than 5,000 authors, in whatever language they may have written, who occupied themselves with the subject he undertook to treat, citing the books with size, and date of publication.

But a century later, another special bibliography appeared in Spain which, for its minute format, forms a decided contrast to the one we have just mentioned, we refer to the *Bibliografía Militar Española* by Vicente García de la Huerta, published in Madrid, 1760, which contains a summary enumeration of the titles of books *de re militari*, among them many by American authors.

Six years later the Marqués de Alventos published in two volumes his *Historia del Colegio Mayor de San Bartolomé*, including in the second volume a list of authors of the six colleges, without bibliographical data and with some omissions of importance.

To overcome these deficiencies was the object of José de Rezábal y Ugarte, regent of the Royal Audiencia of Chile, in his *Biblioteca de los escritores que han sido individuos de los seis Colegios Mayores*, published in Madrid, in 1805. The author inserted his own autobiography in the work. On more than one occasion we have had recourse to this, for the information it contains relative to Spanish-American authors, especially regarding their native countries, public careers, and literary activities.

During the years 1842 to 1852 there was published in Madrid in seven volumes the *Historia bibliográfica de la medicina española*, a posthumous work of Antonio Hernández Morejón preceded by an historical and bibliographical eulogy of the author. In this work, notable from many points of view, titles are cited accurately with accompanying critical estimates and biographical data of the authors. These we have frequently been able to utilize.

Similar in character to the preceding, but naturally more modest in consideration of their scope are the bibliographical and biographical studies in Miguel Colmeiro's *La Botánica y los botánicos de la Península hispano-lusitana*, Madrid, 1858.

Superior, of course, to both, in its value for American history is the *Biblioteca marítima española* of Martín Fernández de Navarrete, also a posthumous work, published in Madrid, in 1851, in two volumes.

Its value consists not only in the bio-bibliographical researches on books and authors mentioned but also in the documents that are cited at every step.

Of less value, but necessary for occasional consultation, is the *Diccionario bibliográfico-histórico de los antiguos reinos, provincias, ciudades, etc., de España* by Tomas Muñoz y Romero, which, like the work of Colmeiro was published in 1858, a prize volume of the National Library of Madrid and issued at its expense.

Special bibliographies of different kinds, also useful to the student of books and men relating to America are: *Catálogo del teatro antiguo español* of Barrera y Leirado, Madrid, 1860; *Apuntes para una Biblioteca española de libros, folletos, etc., relativos a las riquezas minerales concernientes a la Península y Ultramar* by Maffey y Rúa Figuerola, Madrid, 1871; *Bibliografía numismática española* by Rada y Delgado, Madrid, 1866; and *Biblioteca científica española del siglo XVI*, by Felipe Picatoste y Rodríguez, Madrid, 1891.

During the years 1785 to 1789, Juan Sempere y Guarinos brought out in six volumes his *Ensayo de una Biblioteca española de los mejores escritores del Reinado de Carlos III*, in which are found bio-bibliographical notices of not a few writers regarding American affairs.

Contemporaneously, Juan Antonio Pellicer y Saforcada published his *Ensayo de una Biblioteca de traductores españoles*, Madrid, 1788, in which also are found some data available for American bibliography.

Perhaps more important than the special bibliographies are those of regions and cities of the Peninsula which began to appear about the middle of the 17th Century. Thus, in 1747, José Rodríguez published his *Biblioteca Valentina*, and Vicente Ximeno issued his *Escritores del reino de Valencia*, in two volumes. These two works were completed by the publication in 1827 of the *Biblioteca Valenciana* of Justo Pastor Fuster.

Álvarez Baena's *Hijos ilustres de Madrid*, Madrid, 1789-1791, is of interest for the data it contains relative to our subject. In the preparation of the biographical part the author made many researches in the parochial registers of Madrid and in other sources not less worthy of confidence.

The *Biblioteca nueva de escritores aragoneses* of Félix Latassa follows in chronological order as the six volumes of which it consists were published from 1798 to 1802. This, as a continuation of the *Biblioteca antigua* published in 1796, includes authors who flourished from 1500 to the last date. Both works of the learned Aragonese, augmented and reedited in the form of a bio-bibliographical dictionary by Miguel Gómez Uriel, were reprinted in Zaragoza, 1884, in three volumes.

To this series of bibliographical works relating to the regions and provinces of Spain belong the *Catálogo de los libros, etc., que tratan de Extremadura*, published in 1865, by Vicente Barrantes, and ten years later the *Aparato bibliográfico para la historia de Extremadura* by the same author, both of interest, especially for data relating to Hernán Cortés, the Pizarros and other Extremadurans who participated in American affairs and whose deeds were subject matter for not a few authors.

To the same class of works belong the *Biblioteca del Bascófilo*, Madrid, 1887, by Angel Allende Salazar; the *Intento de un diccionario biográfico y bibliográfico de autores de la provincia de Burgos*, Madrid, 1890, by Manuel Martínez Añibarro; the *Bibliografía española de Cerdeña*, Madrid, 1890, by Eduardo Todo y Güell; and the *Colección bibliográfico-biográfica de la provincia de Zamora*, Madrid, 1891, of the noted Americanist, Cesáreo Fernández Duro.

Similar to these is the *Catálogo razonado biográfico y bibliográfico de autores portugueses que escribieron en castellano*, Madrid, 1890, by Domingo García Peres.

Of more distinctly bibliographical flavor and, for this reason, of greater value to the student of American books are the special works designed to catalogue the production of the press in some of the cities of the Peninsula. The first place in chronological order as well as in merit belongs to Cristóbal Pérez Pastor who in 1887 initiated this series with the publication of his *Imprenta en Toledo*, and who subsequently has enriched his country's literature by similar works on Medina del Campo and Madrid during the 16th century.

He has been closely followed by Juan Catalina García in the *Imprenta en Alcalá de Henares*, Madrid, 1889, and *Escritores de Guadalaajara*, Madrid, 1899, and by José María Valdenebro y Cisneros in the *Imprenta en Córdoba*, Madrid, 1900. We must also mention Escudero y Perosso's *Tipografía Hispalense*, a work of less value from every point of view, which will possibly delay for many years the publication of a worthy record of the products of the presses of that city.

It is regrettable that modern Spanish bibliographies—that of the Conde de Viñaza being an exception—have failed to refer to the authors who have previously mentioned the books that are described, and to give biographical information regarding the authors whose books are discussed.

To complete this review of the works we have been able to use in the preparation of the present Biblioteca,¹² we must give a brief review of

¹² Biblioteca hispano-americana. Cf. List no. 109.

the chronicles and bibliographies of the religious orders. In this we shall not occupy ourselves with those published in America because they refer almost wholly to books published there, nor with all of those published in Europe, because the bibliographical data are vague and of little value and their consideration would require more space than is available.

To the Jesuits, in our opinion, belongs the honor of having initiated the bibliography of the religious order with the publication by Pedro de Ribadeneira of Toledo of *Catalogus Scriptorum Religionis Societatis Jesu*, Antwerp, 1608. This was reprinted the following year and again in 1613, notices of American authors beginning to appear in the later edition. His work, brief as it necessarily was from the recent foundation of the order, served later as a basis for a much more extensive work, prepared by Felipe Alegambe, a native of Brussels, published also in Antwerp in 1643. This Nathan Southwell, born in Norfolk, England, increased by adding notices of authors who flourished up to 1675 and published under the same title in Rome, 1676, in a large volume of over 1000 pages.

During the 18th century the bibliography of the order, in so far as is of interest to our subject, was enriched, in an incidental manner, by two Mexican Jesuits, P. Clavigero in whose work published in 1780 are found two lists of American writers; and Juan Luis Manero who published his *De Vitis aliquot Mexicanorum*, in Bologna, 1791. In this are found interesting bibliographical notices.

The two *Supplementa Bibliothecae Scriptorum Societatis Jesu* by Raimundo Diosdado Caballero, published in Rome, 1814-1816 in two volumes were designed to study the lives and works of the Jesuits who were expelled from Spain and America and established themselves in Italy. In this work is found much of singular interest regarding these Jesuits in so precarious a time when so many concealed the fruits of their intelligence under anonymity.

In all of these works, however, notices of books are given very briefly with but the most indispensable data to distinguish them.

Both in this respect and in its comprehensiveness, the *Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus* by Augustin and Alois de Backer surpassed all of these bibliographies. Its publication was begun in 1855 and completed in 1861.¹³

Inferior to this, notwithstanding the limitation of its scope to the historical part, is the work of Auguste Carayon, *Bibliographie historique*

¹³ Nouv. édition par C. Sommervogel. Bruxelles, 1890-1909, 10 v. Cf. List, no. 16.

de la Compagnie de Jésus, Paris, 1864. To us, the most interesting section is chapter 4 of the third part which treats of the missions in America and contains nearly two hundred titles very briefly given.

The *Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes* of authors belonging to the order, published by Carlos Sommervogel in Paris, is superior by reason of the research it shows. There is, however, little in it of value to the Americanist.

Much more useful and in part wholly reliable is *Los antiguos jesuitas del Perú* published in Lima in 1882 by Enrique Torres Saldamando, a most diligent and industrious author, who was able for the preparation of his book to consult the original documents of the order which were preserved in that city. The author gives us extensive biographical and bibliographical notices of 157 writers of the 16th and 17th centuries, and, according to his plan, which, for various reasons, he was unable to realize, these notices for completing the bibliography of the 17th and that of the 18th centuries, were to comprehend more than 300 authors. By the premature death of Torres Saldamando, American bibliography lost a worker of the highest character.

The Dominicans followed the Jesuits in publishing information concerning their authors. As early as 1611, Alonso Fernández in his *Historia eclesiástica de nuestros tiempos* published in Toledo, dedicated two chapters to books and authors of the New World, chapters which served León Pinelo in the compilation of his *Epítome*.

These notices, however, are insignificant in comparison with those found in the *Scriptores Ordinis Prædicatorum* by the French authors Jacques Quétif and Jacques Echard, the second volume of which, published in Paris, 1721, and devoted to 16th and 17th century authors of the Order, forms a real monument of bio-bibliographical research, indispensable for consultation to one dealing with American books and authors.

Poor and inadequate in comparison is the *La Orden de Predicadores* which Ramón Martínez Vigil published in Madrid in 1884.

Tomás de Herrera initiated the bibliographical work of the Augustinians with his *Alphabetum Augustinianum*, printed in 1644, which contains some notices of American writers. Juan Martín Maldonado, however, in his *Breve Suma de la Provincia del Perú*, published in Rome in 1651, gave very full information concerning the authors of that part of America.

In the fourth volume of the *Chronica Espiritual Augustiniana*, written by Sebastián Portillo y Aguilar the same year that Maldonado brought out his work, but not published until 1732, there is found a catalogue

of 983 authors of the Order. The data, however, are so brief that we might say that the bibliography of the Augustinians is yet to be done were it not for the *Catálogo de escritores agustinos españoles, portugueses y americanos* which Bonifacio Moral commenced to publish in 1882 in the review, *La Ciudad de Dios*, which meets, in some degree, this want. This work, which we believe, was not issued in the separate edition as prepared by the author, is worthy of commendation, particularly with respect to the Philippines.¹⁴

The Franciscans at an early date began the task of noting the productions of their authors. If we omit from consideration Francisco Gonzaga's *De Origine Seraphicae Religionis*, Rome, 1587, the fourth part of which, devoted to missions of America, contains an occasional bibliographical reference, and Lucas Wadding's *Scriptores Ordinis Minorum*, written in 1650, which contains the names of some American authors among the two thousand mentioned, we must come down to 1732 before finding the *Bibliotheca universa franciscana* by Juan de San Antonio of Salamanca. In this we find abundant and reliable information regarding American books and authors. Many, indeed are the names it contains and although titles are not catalogued and described *in extenso*, it possesses the advantage of indicating which books the author has personally handled, a valuable detail, especially for that period, which removes all doubt as to the existence of some that are now of the greatest rarity.

The Franciscans have also the *Saggio de bibliografia geografica storica etnografica sanfrancescana*, Prato, 1879, by Marcellino da Civezza, with titles copied literally, accompanied by compendious bibliographical descriptions and in some instances by transcriptions of passages which seemed of interest. It is, without doubt, a work of some value but very incomplete.

The Mercedarians possess the *Biblioteca Mercedaria* by José Antonio Garí y Siu mell, published in Barcelona, 1875, which mentions 874 authors, including some Americans. But as the bibliographical part consists largely of a bare statement of the titles, it may be said to be wanting in adequate research.

Such, briefly indicated, are the principal sources of American bibliography.

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Translator.

¹⁴ Cf. Santiago Vela, *Ensayo de una biblioteca ibero-americano de la Orden de San Agustín*. List, no. 148.—TRANSLATOR.